

THE TIMES.

VOL. III.—NO. 19.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1891.

Price 5 cents.

A. R. TURNBULL, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office—Corner Main and River Sts., Moose Jaw, Assa.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office—Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Notary Public, Etc. Office—Main Street, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

O. B. FISH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the North West Territories. Sales of Live Stock will receive special attention. All orders promptly attended to. Office—High Street, Moose Jaw.

H. C. ROBINSON, Grain and Commission Merchant. Agent for Paterson Bros., Woodstock, Ont., Manufacturers of Implements.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Contractor and Builder. Sash and Doors made to order on short notice.

J. JOHN DICKINSON, Builder and Contractor. Plans and Specifications furnished. All work guaranteed.

B. FLETCHER, Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office, Annals Bldg., to the rear of R. L. Alexander's Immigration Office. 48.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL—River Street—First class accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial and Sample Rooms. JAS. OSTLANDER, Proprietor.

OCEAN TICKETS TO EUROPE.

—by—
Allan, Dominion, Beaver, and all other Lines sailing from Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, and Baltimore.
Are on sale at the—
C. P. R. Station at Very Lowest Rates Ask for Sailing Lists and Rates of Fare.
Great Advantages Secured by taking Ocean Tickets from your local agent.
Great Savings effected by taking Round Trip Tickets.
Berths on any steamer engaged without charge.
Prepaid Passages arranged from any part in Europe.
Apply to your nearest Agent, or to Robt. Kerr, & Co. Merchants, Gen. Pass. Agt., Winnipeg. Moose Jaw.



Cheap Excursion Tickets to the East by the Great Lakes.

ALSO LOW SINGLE TRIP RATE.

Steamers Sail from Fort William as follows:

"ALBERTA" Every Tuesday.
"ATHABASCA" Every Thursday.
And the magnificent new Express Steamship "MANITOBA" Will leave Every Sunday.

QUICK TIME!

And Excellent Accommodation have made

C. P. R. ROUTE FAMOUS.

Rates to the Pacific Coast as usual

\$10 AND \$15 LOWER

Than any other Route.

Direct Line and Cheap Rates to

ST. PAUL, CHICAGO,

And All Southern Points.

For Full Information, Rates, Time, Etc., apply to

K. STEVENSON,

or to ROBT. KERR,

General Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

JAS. MCLELLAN,

Brick and Stone Mason!

PLASTERING A SPECIALTY.

A large supply of Plaster Paris Ornaments always on hand.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Apply to,

JAS. MCLELLAN, Moose Jaw.

T. W. ROBINSON.

We wish to announce to the people of Moose Jaw and surrounding district that in order to make room for a Large and Assorted Stock of **New Goods** which are daily arriving. We will clear out the remainder of our Summer Stock at Remarkably Low Prices. Call early and secure first choice.

T. W. ROBINSON.

CALL AND INSPECT!

— Our Special Lines in —

HARVEST TOOLS, BINDER WHIPS, MACHINE OIL, SAFETY BARB WIRE, LANTERNS, GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

Now Arriving Ex S. S. Empress of Japan and Parthia, Direct Importations of

JAPAN, - YOUNG - HYSON - AND - BLACK

TEAS

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

RAM LAL'S INDIAN TEA!

— FULL STOCK OF —

SUGARS, MEATS, PROVISIONS, And All Other Staple and Fancy Groceries.

FLOURS!

OGILVIES' AND QU'APPELLE.

Oats, Feed Wheat, Chopped Grain, Bran & Shorts.

Have also received a Car Load of SALT for Dairy and Stock.

E. A. Baker & Co.

MCCORMICK & SLATER, MERCHANT TAILORS

— A Fine Assortment of —
French, English, Scotch, and Canadian Woollens.

FINE TRADE A SPECIALTY. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

CHARGES MODERATE.
A call respectfully Solicited.

Next Door to T. W. Robinson, Main St.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1891.

JEALOUS OF OUR CANADIAN PRAIRIES.

The Milling World, published at Buffalo, N. Y., never misses an opportunity of disparaging Canada and especially that portion of it contained in Manitoba and the North West Territories. Recently a writer in one of the Toronto papers stated that Manitoba would, this year, yield 25,000,000 bushels of wheat. This statement is made the text of a savage attack on Manitoba by the Milling World, which ends up the article in a late number with the following spiteful remark: "When that time comes, the Canuck sky will run plumb puddings and fricasseed chicken." The World's article was evidently written by a person who never saw a North West wheat field and who has no conception of the magnitude or fertility of our Canadian North West. Instead of the crop of Manitoba being 25,000,000 bushels, it is estimated that the province will export that amount and have enough left for next year's seed, and enough to keep the mills of the province running night and day to supply the demand for flour. It is also estimated that the wheat crop of the Territories will amount to 7,000,000 bushels of which about 6,000,000 will be for export. This added to the export of Manitoba will amount to over 30,000,000 for export to feed the inhabitants of other countries. The people of Manitoba and the North West are quite content with 30 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat per acre, without wishing the sky to rain "plum puddings and fricasseed chicken." If not now, at no distant date, the Milling World will realize the fact that the great wheat growing area of America has in some mysterious way shifted north of the International boundary. Then Canucks will have their revenge for all the hard things the American Milling Journals have said about this country.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The formation of Agricultural Societies and the holding of Agricultural exhibitions, belongs chiefly to the latter half of the present century, though their origin dates much further back. In Great Britain, the Highland Society of Scotland, the oldest in the Kingdom, was formed in 1780. The first Association in America, "The Philadelphia Society for the Improvement of Agriculture" was organized in 1787, shortly after the revolutionary war but it was not until a number of years after that they became general throughout the United States. The fundamental idea, in the organization of Agricultural Societies was to better the condition of the farming class by introducing such improvements in the various branches of husbandry as would secure the best returns for the outlay of labor and capital. The idea has developed and spread, until in almost every agricultural district in America, there is the local agricultural society with its annual fall and spring exhibitions, at which the Agriculturists of the district meet to compare notes as to the progress each is making in the improvement of their grades of stock or in the growing of grain and roots. The various branches of industry with which agriculture is connected, find a place and are encouraged at these exhibitions. The fundamental principle—the improvement of Agriculture—still continues to be the principal object of these societies, and when properly carried out is capable of great good to the farming community. When Legislatures incorporate Agricultural Societies and allow them to draw money from the public treasury, they enter into a contract with the officers of the Association, to carry out this principle. Although the holding of these exhibitions, the awarding of premiums and prizes for the best articles is an important part of the work of our agricultural societies, it is not by any means their sole duty. In the North West at the present time there are many matters of importance bearing on the welfare of agriculture which might with benefit be discussed and acted upon at their meetings. For instance, the question of noxious weeds, their prevention, etc., the working of the herd laws, the prevention of prairie fires,

and other questions equally important, might be taken up and recommendations made to the Assembly, as to the kind of legislation required in this line. The selection of the varieties of seed grain, best adapted to the country could also be discussed with profit. These however are matters which might be left to the winter meetings. At the present time the farmers are so busily engaged with the harvest that there is no time for the discussion of these questions. In a few weeks the fall exhibitions will be the absorbing topic, and with the magnificent harvest, the improved grades of stock, etc., the success of our Moose Jaw exhibition on October 17th is assured. It is the duty of every farmer in the district to assist the Society, by becoming a member and contributing some article, the best he can produce, to make as fine a display as possible. Nothing will have such a good effect in encouraging new arrivals or in impressing visitors, as a magnificent display of the products of the district on October 17th. Filled with enthusiasm they will decide that "what man has done, man can do," and will go resolutely to work to achieve as great successes as their neighbors have done.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a convention of the teachers of the town and district of Moose Jaw, on Friday and Saturday Sept. 18 and 19, for the purpose of discussing questions relating to school work. Some interesting papers will be read and it is expected that every teacher in the district will be in attendance and take part in the discussions. Inspector Rothwell, under whose charge the convention will be held, cordially invites all interested in the cause of Education and especially members of the school boards, both of town and country districts to attend the sessions of the convention. A public educational meeting will be held on Friday evening at which addresses on Educational topics will be delivered by Messrs. Brown, Clark, and McLean and J. H. Ross, Esq.

We are pleased to see that a move has been made by the teachers of the Moose Jaw district to organize a local Teachers' Association, and from the character of the teachers in the district we anticipate a successful and interesting meeting. The object of these conventions is to afford an opportunity for the teachers of the district to meet face to face, to renew acquaintances, to discuss questions relating to their work, to get new ideas from each other, and to compare methods of teaching the different subjects. The teacher who expects to rise in his profession must come in contact with those of more experience than himself and even with those of less experience. Much practical information may be gained by the live teacher while attending these conventions—information which he will find of great service to him when he returns to his work. His ideas are expanded by contact with other teachers, his heart is filled with enthusiasm as he listens to the experience of his fellow workers, and he returns to his little frame school building on the prairie, determined to do better work in the future than in the past. It is a duty which every teacher owes to himself, to the pupils entrusted to his care and to the district which employs him, to miss no opportunity for improving himself in the great science of teaching. The remark is often heard that "Teachers are born, not made." While this may contain a little truth, it has been proved by experience that even good teachers are improved by training, and that poor ones by study and the practice of the best methods, come to be tolerably fair importers of knowledge. "The schoolmaster is abroad in the land" and in no country in the world is he doing better work than in our own North West Territories, and we look for ever greater achievements in the future than in the past. To the teachers of the North West, we say: "Come to the convention for any grievances you suffer. Make your influence felt by the legislators of the country in the framing of ordinances to govern your schools. Meet in convention as often as you can and pass resolutions pointing out the evils in our school system and suggesting the remedies for these evils. You know more about what the schools of this country require, than the men who frame the school ordinances, because you have had practical experience of its operation. We find the Teachers of the Territories meeting in convention every half year, to discuss matters pertaining to their profession. The clergy have their ministerial associations, for the discussion of the best means of advancing the cause of religion; so also with the members of other professions, and why not the teachers? The teachers calling in more noble than any of his pupils, to give them a good moral training, to instill into them a spirit of patriotism and love of country, and in general to make them citizens who will be an honor to the country in which they reside. Attendance at these conventions would have the effect of giving school boards and the outside public a better idea of the work and aim of the teacher and impress on them that a good teacher is cheap at any price, and a poor one is dear if he teaches for nothing.

HARVESTING AND HARVESTING MACHINERY.

"That is a great improvement on the old sickle we used when I was a lad." This was the remark made by an old man of eighty years to the editor of the Times, as together they stood by the side of one of the hundred acre fields of wheat, stretching in "airy undulations far away, to be seen this year in the Moose Jaw district, and watched one of the 1891 improved binders at work on the golden grain. Leaving out of the question the manner in which our prehistoric and paleolithic ancestors reaped their harvests by gnawing the heads of the grain with their teeth, or pulling off the heads and rubbing the grain out in the palms of their hands, the last half century has perhaps witnessed greater improvement in harvest machinery than in any other industry. Up to fifty or sixty years ago, the almost universal method of reaping the grain was with the semicircular sharpened hook, with a straight handle with which it was worked. A dozen men worked in single file, cutting the grain with one hand and gathering it with the other, until they had accumulated a sheaf. The process was slow and the work hard, the drooping spirits of the reapers being kept up by copious draughts of home brewed ale or Irish whiskey. Then some genius invented the cradle—a scythe with fingers on it, which gathered the grain into a swath. One man cut the grain with the cradle and another followed raking and binding up into sheaves the newly cut grain. This although a great improvement on the old method was laborious and slow, three acres per day, being considered a good day's work for two men. The next improvement in harvest implements was the invention of the reaper drawn by horses. This although lightening the toil of the harvesters was not much like the Brantford, Massey or Patterson binders sold now-a-days. A man drove and a small boy sat on a low seat and raked the grain off into piles. The small boy lost his occupation by the invention of the mechanical rake which swept the sheaves off a table on which it fell when cut. Four or five men came behind and bound up the row of loose piles left by the reaper into sheaves. The opening up of the great West, and the increased size of the wheat fields, demanded a still greater and easier method of cutting the grain and a harvester was made. Two men stood on this behind the driver and bound the grain brought up to them on an endless canvas apron. Still the demand was not satisfied and the self binder was invented. At first, wire was used with which to bind the sheaves, but did not prove a success, owing to the difficulty in getting the sheaves opened for churning and the danger to stock feeding on the straw, and the wire binders were abandoned and others using hemp or manilla twine substituted. As every farmer in the North West knows, these have been brought to a high state of perfection, but who can tell what the next five or ten years may witness in the way of further improvements. To any one who has not closely examined a self binder, the manner in which it does its work is a mystery. It requires a good stout team of horses, plenty of oil, and a driver who knows enough to keep his fingers out of the machine. The machine is driven the left hand wheel around the field, cutting a swath from five to seven feet wide at each round. The grain when cut falls on a table and is elevated to a frame raised about three feet by canvas. Here it is taken in charge by the packers, two little iron arms, which press the grain down into sheaves, ready to be bound. When enough grain has been collected to make a good sized sheaf, another thing called the needle comes around with the twine, puts it around the sheaf, when another peculiar little iron thing called the gripper takes the two ends of the twine and firmly secures the knot. The twine is then cut off by a knife conveniently placed, and the newly bound sheaf is swept off on the sheaf carrier, by two other strong iron arms. The carrier is a frame made of iron rods, which carries the sheaves into rows convenient for the stackers. The 1891 self binder is the wonder of the nineteenth century and its invention has added more than any other to the happiness of our western farmers. Without it, it would be utterly impossible to harvest our great fields of grain. At the present time the merry hum of the self binder is heard in every part of the district, from the first peep of day until the shadows cease in the evening and the darkness comes. The owner of the wheat fields and the hired men are alike busy, for there is a certain point at which wheat must be cut to avoid loss. The heads are so full, that the grain when ripe, bursts the chaff, and the slightest shock will thresh out the plumpest and best kernels. Each night as he goes to rest, the tired farmer's heart is cheered with the vision of well filled granaries to follow, and peace, rest, happiness and prosperity for himself and family. Agriculture is and will long remain the crowning glory of the Canadian North West and like Britain of old this country will be known throughout the world as the "great granary of the North."

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The University of Western Canada.

In response to an invitation of the Board of Education, a meeting to consider the question of a Territorial University was held on Thursday Sept. 3rd, in the parlors of the Lansdowne Hotel, Regina. Among those present were the Bishop of Calgary, Rev. Dr. McLean; Rev. Fathers Ledes and Caron; Rerdis; J. A. Carmichael, L. Dawson, J. M. Harrison, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Green; Hon. Justice Robson; A. E. Forget, John Secord, W. J. Chisholm, J. A. Calder, Capt. Craig, Inspector Rothwell and others.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft an ordinance to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, reported by presenting the draft, the clauses of which were taken up separately and discussed.

Rev. Mr. Dawson opposed the scheme as being premature, and expressed the opinion that the time had not yet arrived for the establishment of a Territorial University. He was in favor of waiting for a few years until there would be more men of education and culture in the Territories. We had already too many graduates of low attainments and if once established it would be difficult to raise the standard at a later date.

The draft presented by the committee was adopted and the same committee requested to continue in office for the furthering of the project and submitting the ordinance to the Legislative Assembly. On motion of Rev. Dr. McLean seconded by Rev. Mr. Queen, the name of "The University of Western Canada" was adopted for the new institution. The idea of the proposed Ordinance is to establish not a teaching body but simply an examining and degree conferring University Senate.

Another meeting will be held at an early date for the nomination of a council.

THE MANITOBA CROPS.

There is no denying the fact that considerable injury, in some localities, has been done by the two night frosts we have had in Manitoba, but as far as the whole province is concerned, the injury would have it the injury is not at all general. The strongest feature of all is that while the first frost was imperceptible in some localities it was heavier than the second in others, and vice versa, the lower lands being most affected as a whole. This, however, proves one thing, that it is only when wheat is in a certain stage of growth that it can be perceptibly injured by the early frosts of this country. If the soil has not hardened sufficient to make the kernel expand, a slight frost may freeze or six degrees, does no serious injury, and again if it is sufficiently hardened to be ripening, it required a heavier frost to do any serious mischief. We have heard of but few cases where more than fifty per cent. of loss will be sustained, though there are a few who have suffered more, while perhaps 50 to 10 per cent. will cover the loss of many. As, however, every farmer has a large area and some sufficiently advanced to be comparatively uninjured, and as prices for all grades are likely to rule high, the year's farming must turn out exceedingly profitable to all, perhaps as well as any year the country has ever seen. Some might say that the crop of many a farmer, and as we seldom have more than two or three nights' frost even in the most critical year, an effort must be made to utilize it when required.—Brandon Mail.

MEDICINE HAT ITEMS.

Threshing commenced on the C. A. C. & C. Co.'s big farm at Danmore last week. Yesterday, Mr. J. Hawke and Mr. Hargrave began to start. The grain is said to be turning out well and is a splendid sample.

Mr. Pearson, of the Medicine Hat Ranch, returned last week from Manitoba, having disposed of his horses and purchased a school of mixed stock—bulls, mares and young beefers.

Mr. James Mitchell left yesterday with two carloads of best cattle for Glasgow, Scotland. The cattle which are a fine lot of two or three year old steers were picked from the Cypress Hills ranges south of here. The Mitchell Bros., who are making the shipment, having purchased a few head from each of the following ranchers: Adair, Payton and Smyth.—Times.

TERRITORIAL FAIR FAIRS.

The following North West Agricultural Societies have fixed their dates for their fall exhibitions as follows:—Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, at Moose Jaw, on October 17th.

Assiniboia Agricultural Society, at Regina, on October 13th and 14th.

Medicine Hat Agricultural Association, at Medicine Hat, on Oct. 5th and 7th.

Calgary Agricultural Association, at Calgary, on Oct. 14th and 15th.

The wheat crop just harvested in North Dakota is said to exceed 40,000,000 bushels.

either in Manitoba or the North West

R. BOGUE,
— DEALER IN —
HARDWARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, Flour and Feed.

— Sole Agent in Moose Jaw for —

CELEBRATED SOURIS FLOUR,
RAPID SEWING MACHINES, LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES.
R. BOGUE.

IRON BEDS

— Selling at —
COST !
— At —
BELLAMY'S FURNITURE STORE.

Table Oil Cloths 46 Inches Wide at 35 Cents per Yards

LUMBER

Shingles. Windows, Doors and Frames.	CEGAR SIDING.	10 PER CENT. OFF ALL SPOT CASH PURCHASES, OF \$5 AND UPWARDS.	Building Paper, Hardwood Cut to any Size and Shape Required.
---	----------------------	--	---

SEE OUR \$20 CEDAR BOARDS, NET.
E. SIMPSON & CO.

SETTLERS ! SETTLERS SETTLERS

— CALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF —

STOVES AND FURNITURE

*Exeltrounging, Roofing and General Jobbing Promptly
Attended to.*

— AGNT FOR —

The : Alaska : Scientific : and : Superior : Jewel : FURNACES.

THE BEST FURNACES MADE IN CANADA.

Estimates Furnished for Heating Buildings of any size

Persons Requiring **HOT AIR FURNACES** call for Estimate

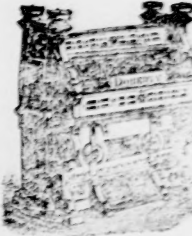
BEFORE JUNE 1ST.


REFERENCES—C. A. GASS, JOHN RUTHERFORD,
JOHN BRASS,

(Opposite Post Office)

WRIGHT BROS.

BUTCHERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Dealers in all kinds of —
FRESH MEATS, ETC.
CAME IN SEASON.
Main St., - Moose Jaw.





VIGOR AND STRENGTH.
For LOST or FAILING NERVES, General and SPECIFIC TREATMENT, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Excess or Exhaustion, Old or Young, Menstrual, Kidney, Bladder, Bowels, Nervous and Stomachic Weakness, etc. CHAMBERLAIN'S VEGETABLE KIDNEY PILLS. Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. Price 25c. Sent free on receipt of address. Circulars sent free. Address: **DR. J. C. HARRISON, CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

DOHERTY ORGAN

Surpasses all others in

TONE, FINISH, and TOUCH

FOR SALE AT
Bellamy's Furniture Store.

OTTAWA HOTEL

This Hotel will now be found to be First class in every particular.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS
A. H. HOLT, Prop.
RIVER STREET—Wm.